

BRAIN COMMUNICATIONS

Anterior insula and inferior frontal gyrus: where ventral and dorsal visual attention systems meet

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The clinical link between spatial and non-spatial attentional aspects in patients with hemispatial neglect is well known; in particular, an increase in alerting can transitorily help to allocate attention towards the contralesional side. In models of attention, this phenomenon is postulated to rely on an interaction between ventral and dorsal cortical networks, subtending non-spatial and spatial attentional aspects, respectively. However, the exact neural underpinnings of the interaction between these two networks are still poorly understood. In the present study, we included 80 right-hemispheric patients with subacute stroke (50% women; age range: 24–96), 33 with and 47 without neglect, as assessed by paper–pencil cancellation tests. The patients performed a computerized task in which they were asked to respond as quickly as possible by button-press to central targets, which were either preceded or not preceded by non-spatial, auditory warning tones. Reaction times in the two different conditions were measured. In neglect patients, a warning tone, enhancing activity within the ventral attentional ‘alerting’ network, could boost the reaction (in terms of shorter reaction times) of the dorsal attentional network to a visual stimulus up to the level of patients without neglect. Critically, using voxel-based lesion-symptom mapping analyses, we show that this effect significantly depends on the integrity of the right anterior insula and adjacent inferior frontal gyrus, i.e., right-hemispheric patients with lesions involving these areas were significantly less likely to show shorter reaction times when a warning tone was presented prior to visual target appearance. We propose that the right anterior insula and inferior frontal gyrus are a critical hub through which the ventral attentional network can ‘alert’ and increase the efficiency of the activity of the dorsal attentional network.

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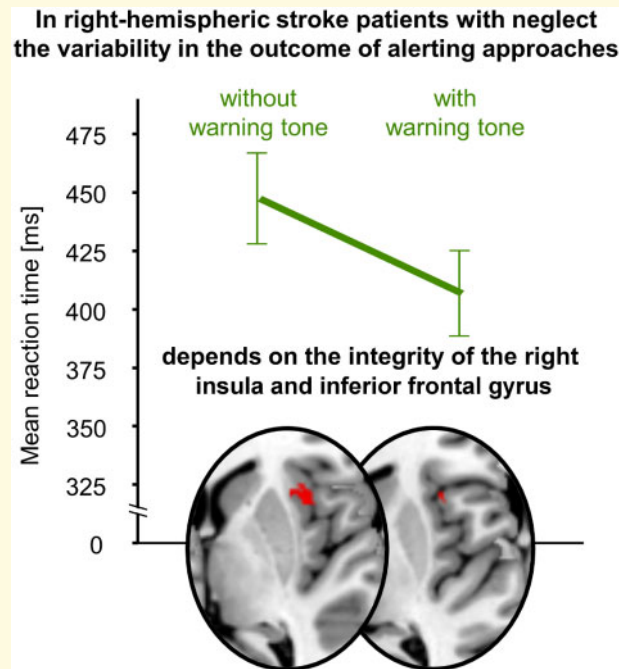
Abbreviations: CoC = centre of cancellation; IFG = inferior frontal gyrus; RT = reaction time.

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Graphical Abstract



Introduction

Hemispatial neglect is defined according to lateralized attentional impairments, i.e., most commonly the inability to attend to the left, contralesional side of space after a right-hemispheric lesion (Heilman *et al.*, 1993). Although far less studied, non-lateralized attentional impairments have also been described in hemispatial neglect patients (for a review, see Husain and Rorden, 2003). In particular, a relationship between alerting and the severity of hemispatial neglect symptoms was described, i.e., temporarily increasing the alerting level can help hemispatial neglect patients to transiently improve their attention allocation towards the contralesional side of space (for a review, see also Chandrakumar *et al.*, 2019). However, the neural underpinnings of the interaction between lateralized and non-lateralized attentional functions in neglect patients are still under investigation. An influential model (Corbetta and Shulman, 2002, 2011) postulates two distinct neural networks subtending attentional control in the human brain. The dorsal network, comprising the superior parietal lobule and frontal eye field and their interconnecting white matter fibre tracts (for a recent review, see Lunven and Bartolomeo, 2017), subtends the voluntary allocation of attention to spatial locations or visual features, and is not lateralized, each hemisphere competing to direct attention towards the contralateral side of space. The ventral network, consisting of cortical regions around the temporo-parietal junction, the ventral frontal cortex, and their interconnecting white matter fibre tracts, is strongly lateralized towards the right hemisphere and

subtends non-spatial attention aspects, such as alerting (Corbetta and Shulman, 2002, 2011). These two networks are thought to closely interact in order to guide attentional behaviour, i.e., the ventral network is thought to ‘alert’ the dorsal network in order to shift attention when unattended or unexpected visual stimuli occur (Corbetta and Shulman, 2011), thereby playing a circuit-breaker role (Corbetta and Shulman, 2002). However, the locus of this interaction, both at the anatomical and functional level, still remains a matter of debate. Correlational approaches by means of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) have suggested that the right middle frontal gyrus (He *et al.*, 2007), as well as cortical areas around the inferior frontal junction (at the junction of the inferior frontal sulcus—separating the middle and the inferior frontal gyri—with the inferior precentral sulcus; Asplund *et al.*, 2010) are active both in tasks engaging the ventral and the dorsal attentional network, and may thus play the role of a link between the two. The evidence coming from lesion studies is sparse. A single-case study in a patient with a right middle frontal gyrus resection (Japee *et al.*, 2015) suggested the role of this region in flexibly modulating attention between endogenous and exogenous cues, functions typically subtended by both the dorsal and the ventral attentional network, respectively. Moreover, a qualitative lesion overlap analysis in nine individuals with hemispatial neglect, suggested that patients with damage to the right insula do not benefit from alerting in tasks requiring cognitive conflict resolution within the left, neglected space (Chica *et al.*, 2012). However, to the best of our knowledge, no study

to date investigated this issue by applying quantitative lesion-symptom mapping in a large group of right-hemispheric patients.

A possibility to address this important and unresolved issue is to apply a non-spatial, auditory warning tone, in order to temporarily increase the activity within the ventral network in a bottom-up fashion. This allows, in turn, to provide greater alerting input to the right-hemispheric dorsal network, improving its performance in detecting spatial, visual stimuli at an expected location, in a top-down fashion. Indeed, early studies have shown that—on a group level—auditory warning tones can temporarily improve visuospatial neglect deficits (Robertson *et al.*, 1998). However, as suggested by the above-mentioned findings, it seems reasonable to assume that the positive alerting effects will substantially vary across patients, and will critically depend on whether the hub between ventral and dorsal attentional networks is intact.

In order to investigate this question, we applied non-spatial, auditory warning tones and measured the reaction time (RT) to visual stimuli in 80 right-hemispheric patients with subacute stroke, with and without neglect. Using lesion-symptom mapping analyses, we investigated in which patients a warning tone, enhancing activity within the ventral attentional ‘alerting’ network, would improve the performance of the dorsal attentional network in reacting to a visual stimulus. Finally, we assessed whether, and to what extent, the alerting level would go along with spatial biases, i.e., the severity of neglect.

Materials and methods

Patients

The data of 80 stroke patients (40 women, 40 men; age $m = 65.94$, $SD = 16.51$), who suffered from a first, right-hemispheric subacute stroke (63 ischaemia, 17 haemorrhage; days since event $m = 21.50$, $SD = 14.92$), were analysed.

Informed consent was obtained from all patients. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the states of Bern and Luzern, Switzerland and was performed according to the latest version of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Tasks

We analysed the results of a paper-pencil cancellation test [Random Shape Cancellation (Weintraub and Mesulam, 1985), Bells Test (Gauthier *et al.*, 1989), Star Cancellation Test (Wilson *et al.*, 1987), or Sensitive Neglect Test, SNT-Dual (Reinhart *et al.*, 2016)] and of a subtest of a computerized, validated attention test battery [Testatterie zur Aufmerksamkeitsprüfung (TAP); (Zimmermann and Fimm, 1993)]. For the paper-pencil cancellation tests, we computed the Center of

Cancellation (CoC; Rorden and Karnath, 2010). The CoC assesses hemispatial neglect severity in cancellation tests by considering both the number and the spatial location of omissions, and it also enables the comparison of results of different tests in a standardized way (thereby, scores near 0 indicate a symmetrical pattern of omissions, scores near 1 or -1 the detection of only the rightmost or leftmost target, respectively). For the computerized assessment, the patients were presented with a central fixation dot of randomly varying duration (3000–5000 ms), which was then replaced by a central target (an ‘X’), to which they were asked to respond as quickly as possible by pressing a button with their right hand. The test encompassed both a phasic (the target was preceded by a warning tone, presented at a randomly determined time interval of 650–1240 ms) and a tonic (no warning tone) condition, which were tested in separate test blocks (4 test blocks entailing 20 trials each, in an ABBA design, starting with the tonic condition).

Statistical and lesion analyses

The trial was powered to test a significant effect size of $f = 0.16$ (Chandrakumar *et al.*, 2019) at an alpha level of 0.05.

The results of the computerized assessment (in terms of mean RTs) were analysed by means of a mixed-model analysis of variance, with the between factor ‘group’ (hemispatial neglect, no hemispatial neglect) and the within factor ‘condition’ (with or without warning tone), followed by least significant difference-corrected *post hoc* tests. Moreover, we assessed the relationship between RTs and CoC results by means of Pearson’s correlations. For all statistical tests, a significance level (alpha) of 5%, two-tailed, was used.

Finally, in order to assess the lesion-related determinants of the variability of the temporary decrease in RTs triggered by the warning tone, we performed voxel-based lesion-symptom mapping analyses by means of the non-parametric mapping software NPM (Rorden *et al.*, 2007). Lesion delineation and normalization were performed with procedures identical to the ones used in our recent work (see e.g. Nyffeler *et al.*, 2019). In order to quantify, in a single value, the extent by which the patients benefited from the warning tone (i.e. in terms of shorter RTs), for each patient we calculated an RT quotient by the formula: mean RTs without warning tone/mean RTs with warning tone. Correspondingly, positive and higher values indicate a greater benefit from the warning tone (mean RTs shorter with than without warning tone). For voxel-based lesion-symptom mapping, the quotient values were entered as continuous predictor, applying the Brunner–Munzel test, considering only voxels lesioned in at least 20% of patients, adjusting the significance threshold by means of a family-wise error approach, and controlling for multiple comparisons using permutation-based thresholding with 4000 iterations.

Data availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Results

According to the corresponding CoC cut-off scores (see Rorden and Karnath, 2010), 33 right-hemispheric patients exhibited hemispatial neglect, while 47 did not.

In general, as shown in Fig. 1A, right-hemispheric patients with hemispatial neglect showed significantly higher RTs than the ones without hemispatial neglect [$F(1,78) = 8.42$, $P = 0.005$, $\eta^2 = 0.097$], and the warning tone significantly ameliorated the performance, in terms of shorter RTs ($F(1,78) = 19.83$, $P < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.203$). Interestingly, however, there was a significant interaction between these two factors ($F(1,78) = 9.42$, $P = 0.003$, $\eta^2 = 0.108$): a significant reduction in RTs by the warning tone was only observed in right-hemispheric patients with hemispatial neglect ($P < 0.001$), but not in the ones without hemispatial neglect ($P = 0.28$). Moreover, whereas right-hemispheric patients with hemispatial neglect showed significantly higher RTs than patients without hemispatial neglect in the absence of the warning tone ($P = 0.013$), this difference was not significant anymore with the warning tone ($P = 0.12$).

As shown in Fig. 1B, in right-hemispheric patients with hemispatial neglect there was a strong, positive correlation between RTs and hemispatial neglect severity (i.e. the higher the RTs, the more severe the hemispatial neglect) when no warning tone was presented ($r = 0.622$, $P < 0.001$); this was not the case in right-hemispheric patients without hemispatial neglect ($r = 0.037$, $P = 0.807$). A similar pattern was observed when a warning tone was presented, i.e., a significant, although weaker, correlation in right-hemispheric patients with hemispatial neglect ($r = 0.495$, $P = 0.003$), and no significant correlation in right-hemispheric patients without hemispatial neglect ($r = 0.132$, $P = 0.378$).

As shown in Fig. 1C, the extent by which the patients benefitted from the warning tone, as reflected by the RT quotient, was significantly affected by lesions involving the right anterior insula and the adjacent right inferior frontal gyrus (IFG), i.e., right-hemispheric patients with lesions involving these areas were significantly less likely to show shorter RTs when a warning tone was presented prior to visual target appearance.

Discussion

As a novel and intriguing finding, our results demonstrate that the ability to benefit from a non-spatial, auditory warning tone is critically linked to the right anterior insula and the adjacent IFG. Hence, in neglect patients, an auditory stimulus can enhance the ventral attentional

‘alerting’ system and boost the reaction of the dorsal attentional system up to a level of patients without neglect, but only if these regions are intact.

The anterior insular cortex has been implicated in a wide range of higher cognitive functions (see, for a review, Shura et al., 2014). In particular, the anterior portion of the insula has been conceptualized as part of the ventral attentional network (Uddin, 2015), of which the IFG, which is densely connected with the anterior insula (Flynn et al., 1999), is also a component (Corbetta and Shulman, 2002, 2011). As such, on the one hand, the right anterior insula and the IFG seem to be good candidates as hub between the ventral and dorsal attentional networks. On the other hand, these two cortical regions have been also shown to play an important role in auditory processing; this is of particular relevance for our results, since, in our approach, the alerting stimulus was presented in the auditory modality. The right anterior insula and the IFG show connections to the ipsilateral primary auditory cortex, but also to associative auditory cortices within the planum temporale, via the arcuate fasciculus (Ghaziri et al., 2017; Ibanez et al., 2010). Furthermore, they also receive input from contralateral auditory areas via thalamo-cortical projections (Bamiou et al., 2003). Finally, the anterior insula shows also connections to the frontal and parietal areas of the dorsal attentional network (Menon and Uddin, 2010; Ghaziri et al., 2017; Ptak et al., 2020).

A word of caution should be spent on a potential limitation of the mass univariate approach used in this study for the voxel-based lesion-symptom mapping analyses, i.e., that results can sometimes be spatially biased towards the centre of mass of the middle cerebral artery distribution in patients who suffered thromboembolic strokes (see Mah et al., 2014). However, considering the above-mentioned lines of evidence, highlighting the functional significance of the anterior insula and of the IFG in both attentional and auditory processing, our results appear most likely genuine and not the result of a methodological artefact.

We thus propose that the right anterior insula and IFG are a critical hub through which the ventral attentional network can ‘alert’ and increase the efficiency of the activity of the dorsal attentional network.

This also explains the strong, positive correlation between RTs to visual stimuli and hemispatial neglect severity observed in our patients, and is in line with a previous observation—made by a qualitative analysis in nine hemispatial neglect patients—that damage to the right insula seems to abolish the positive effects of alerting on spatial attention within the left, neglected space (Chica et al., 2012). This is also in line with the potentially important role that has been ascribed to prefrontal cortical areas in hemispatial neglect compensation and recovery (Bartolomeo, 1997; 2000), as well as with the compensatory, intentional leftward orienting in

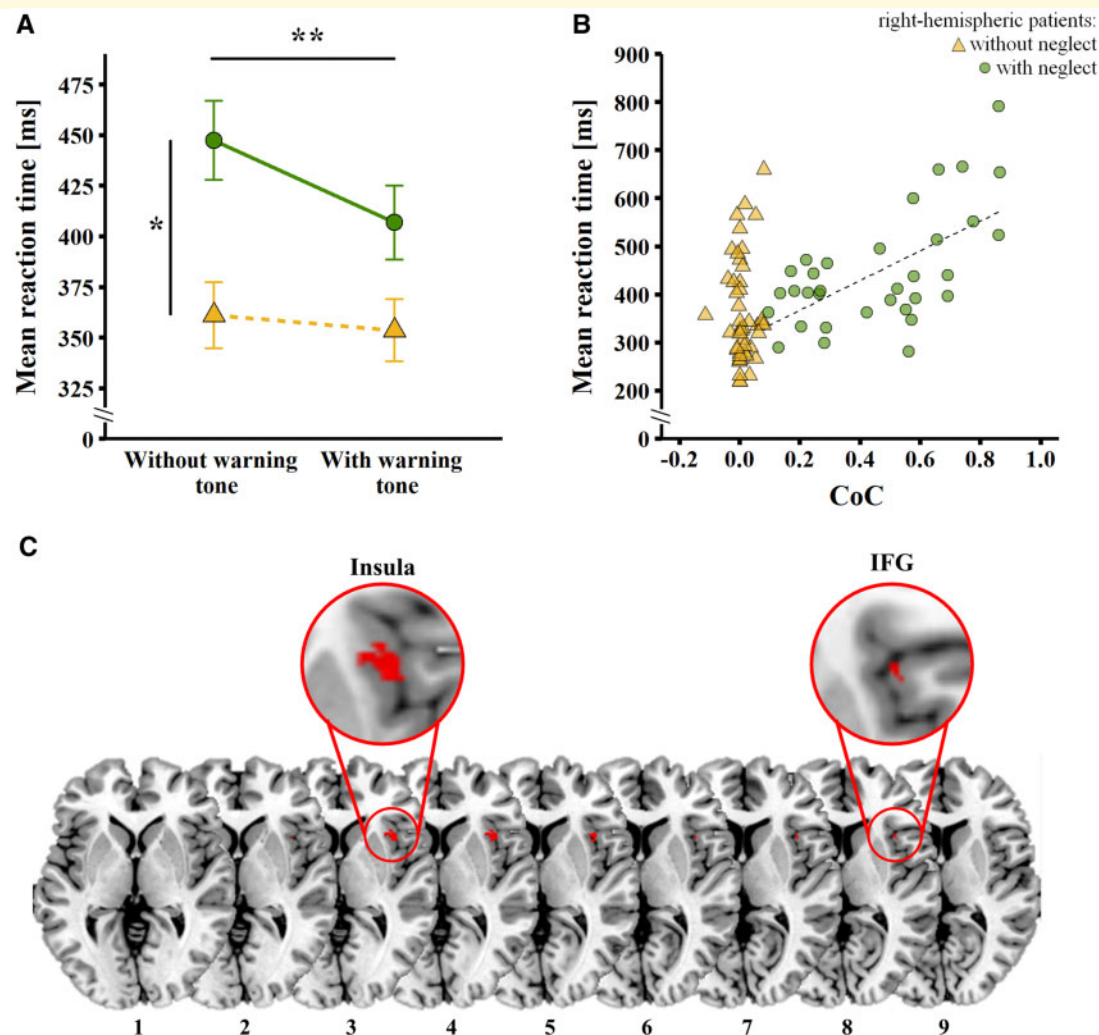


Figure 1 Results of behavioural data and lesion-symptom mapping analyses. (A) Mean RTs (in ms) in the computerized assessment, i.e., reacting to a visual stimulus without (left hand side) and with (right hand side) a prior warning tone, in right-hemispheric patients with (green dots) and without (yellow triangles) hemispatial neglect. The error bars represent the standard error of the mean. Asterisks depict significant *post hoc* tests (* $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.001$). (B) Scatter plot depicting mean RTs (in ms) in the computerized assessment without warning tone (y-axis) against the CoC (x-axis), in right-hemispheric patients with (green dots) and without (yellow triangles) hemispatial neglect. The dotted line represents the significant correlation between the two variables observed in patients with hemispatial neglect. (C) Results of the voxel-based lesion-symptom mapping analysis. Right-hemispheric patients with lesions involving the right anterior insula and the adjacent right IFG were significantly less likely to show shorter RTs when a warning tone was presented prior to visual target appearance in the computerized assessment. The significant lesion cluster (123 voxels, 0.12 cc) is depicted in red (significance level $P < 0.05$, based on the Brunner-Munzel test, family-wise error-corrected, 4000 permutations) on the ch2bet template, as available in MRICron (<http://www.mccauslandcenter.sc.edu/crnl/chris-rordens-neuropsychology-lab>), and in the magnifying lens circles. The axial slices are oriented according to the neurological convention. The z-position of each axial slice, in Montreal Neurological Institute coordinates, is indicated by the numbers at the bottom of each slice.

hemispatial neglect that has been shown to be mediated by these areas (Takamura *et al.*, 2016).

The fact that, in hemispatial neglect patients, the detection of visual stimuli can be improved by an alerting tone, can also have important consequences for clinical applications and therapy. Indeed, it has been recognized early on that a punctual enhancement of alerting can trigger a transitory amelioration of hemispatial neglect symptoms (Robertson *et al.*, 1998). Consequently, several

therapeutic approaches have been devised, aiming at ameliorating hemispatial neglect symptoms through an alerting enhancement (Chandrakumar *et al.*, 2019; Van Vleet *et al.*, 2020), showing promising results on a group level. However, a great variability between individuals in treatment outcomes is a very common finding for neglect rehabilitation (Bowen *et al.*, 2013). Our findings suggest that this variability in the outcome of alerting approaches can be explained by the integrity of the right anterior

insula and the right IFG. Such information seems important to stratify patients according to their lesion patterns and allocate them to the most suitable therapeutic approaches.

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Competing interests

The authors report no competing interests.

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